



The Early Modern Reception of Galen's Pharmacology

Abstracts & Speakers' Bios

**Pablo José
ALCOVER-CATEURA The Role of *Lignum vitae* (*Guaiacum sanctum* L.) in the Context
of the Majorcan Reception of Galen's Pharmacology (1493-1550).**

Post mortem inventories of Majorcan apothecaries are relevant primary sources available for scholars to analyse the reception of Galen's pharmacology in the Kingdom of Majorca. *Lignum vitae*, indigenous to the West Indies, is described in some of these inventories. It was the first American drug sold by apothecaries in this realm. It was recommended as well as with topically applied mercurial and cinnabar fumigation, among others medicines, for treating syphilis and venereal diseases over the course of the sixteenth century. Due to its sexual transmission, people hide it, with the notorious exception of prostitutes. This paper aims to analyse the introduction and assimilation of this product by physicians, apothecaries and common people of the Crown of Aragon, especially from the City of Majorca. In addition, its commercialisation is studied despite not being described in books of practical pharmacy used in this period. In fact, its presence was the first visible sign of a new vision of the world: it was a drug ignored by Galenic tradition.

**Ayman Yasin ATAT The Galenic Pharmaceutical Knowledge in the writings of Ibn
Sallūm al-Halabī (d. 1670 AD)**

Galen was one of the non-Arabic authors who had a great influence on the medical and pharmaceutical knowledge of Islamic civilization in the Middle Ages and early modern periods, in which many authors quoted paragraphs on simple drugs and other pharmaceutical knowledge from Galen in their writings in Arabic (and Ottoman later). Ibn Sallūm al-Halabī (d. 1670 AD) was the chief physician (Hekimbaşı) in the ottoman court, and he was influenced by many early modern European medical authors like Daniel Sennert (d. 1637 AD) and through him by the thought of Paracelsus (d. 1541 AD), however, the reader of his books will observe that he mentions Galen in many medical and pharmaceutical topics, which represents an eclectic combination of Galenic and contemporary European medicine and pharmacy, where the rivalry between the paradigms of Galen and the "Arabs" on the one hand and the modern thought of Paracelsus as frameworks for practice was acute in the 16th and 17th centuries. Therefore, and through studying the writings of Ibn Sallūm al-Halabī (mainly the one entitled *Ghāyat al-Bayān*; *The Clearest Explanation*), this talk is going to shed light on the Galenic pharmaceutical quotations mentioned by Ibn Sallūm, in order to understand better the transformation of Galen's pharmacology by one of the most important early modern ottoman authors.

Fabrizio BIGOTTI How Do Medicines Work? Potential and Intensity of Drugs in Late Galenic Therapy (1350-1550)

Central to Galen's ideas on drugs and aliments is the concept of alteration. In a passage of 'On mixtures' (*De temperamentis*, III. 4), he defines as venom "something that alters the body, without being altered by it", whilst, in 'On simple Drugs' (*De simplicium medicamentorum temperamentis ac facultatibus*, III. 1), an aliment is defined as "something that alters the body and is then assimilated by it". Standing in between these two definitions there were drugs, which - in the right quantity at least - had the power to alter the body without being assimilated by it. Scholastic and Renaissance physicians grew sceptical of these definitions and regarded the difference between three (i.e. food, drug, and poison) as a matter of action-reaction and degree of intensity (*reactio, intensio, quantitas virtutis*). They drew from earlier theories of latitude of forms to inquire into the capacity of drugs, as well as the means and time of their reaction into the body. Knowing how substances acted and reacted was considered paramount in determining when the dose of a substance of known intensity was too much for the body to take in. In this paper, I offer a survey of treatises dealing with such problems (*Quaestio de reactione, Q. de reductione medicamentorum ad actum, Q. de proportione et virtute medicinarum*), showing how they were progressively eclipsed in the Renaissance in favour of empiricism and description of new foods and drugs.

Paula DE Vos The Reception of Galenic Pharmacology and *Materia Medica* in the Viceroyalty of New Spain

Galenic Pharmacy was a long and relatively stable tradition within Western medicine and natural philosophy from its early origins in the ancient Greco-Roman world to its development in the Arabic and Latin traditions of the Middle Ages and then its reception in the vernacular traditions of early modern Europe. At the same time, it underwent a series of important modifications over the centuries as knowledge and materials circulated throughout various empires in the Mediterranean and, later, the Atlantic world. This paper proposes to trace the development of Galenic Pharmacy as it reached the Americas through the Spanish Empire beginning in the early 16th century. It argues that what is understood to be the Columbian Exchange early on involved significant effort on the part of the Spanish crown and Spanish colonial administrators to transplant various crops that had significance as both food and medicine. These plants - including citrus and stone fruits, herbs, and legumes - were planted widely throughout the Viceroyalty of New Spain, for example, and in that way served to perpetuate the practice of Galenic Pharmacy throughout the Spanish urban centres of New Spain. At the same time, evidence from texts written in missions and presidios outside those centres indicates that these materials were regularly mixed with various native American medicinal plants and prepared using Native American processes, particularly in the formulation of maize-

based broths. Thus, Galenic Pharmacy once again demonstrated its ability to incorporate new materials, practices, and ideas while remaining a stable and recognizable tradition.

Marina DÍAZ MARCOS From Gherardo da Cremona and Niccolò da Reggio to Theodoricus Gerardus Gaudanus: A New approach to the Diseases of Galen's 'On Simple Drugs' in Latin

Galen's *De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus* (De simpl. med. fac.) is a treatise on Pharmacology of great relevance for the History of Medicine and for the configuration of the medical lexicon in Latin. It enjoyed great success during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance thanks to the two medieval Latin translations carried out by Gherardo da Cremona (12th century) and Niccolò da Reggio (14th century), respectively, and to the 1530 humanist translation by Theodoricus Gerardus Gaudanus. Until the arrival of the last one, the only way to read the treatise in Latin was through the aforementioned medieval translations, or through citations collected by Renaissance authors, but in a Latin still mixed with Arabisms and Hebraisms and with numerous errors of translation. In this communication, I will carry out a comparison between the medical lexicon of the three Latin translations in order to show the hard work of Gaudanus when it comes to amending the problems of Gherardo and Niccolò, remaining more faithful to the Greek text. Due to the high quality of Gaudanus' translation, it was not modified in subsequent editions and reprints, with the exception of the names of the simple drugs, for which either Hellenism or the Latin term was chosen. And even though the treatise was rediscovered in the 16th century in its original language, Greek, the truth is that it was known mainly in the version of Gaudanus in the Renaissance and was published in the great editions of Galenic works after the year 1541 until the 17th century.

Stefania FORTUNA Remarks on the Latin Tradition of Galen's *De Alimentis* and *De Simplicibus*

Galen's *De alimentis* and *De simplicibus* were both known by Latin authors in Late Antiquity, as Gargilius Martialis shows, and *De simplicibus* seems to have got a Latin translation at that time or a little later, as Klaus Fischer showed. They were not included in the Alexandrian Canon of Galen's sixteen works, and in the Middle Ages it is not surprising that they were entirely translated into Latin from Greek late: *De alimentis* by William of Moerbeke in Viterbo in 1277, *De simplicibus* by Nicholas of Rhegium in Naples in the early fourteenth century. Before the first or five books of *De simplicibus* were partly translated into Latin from Arabic by Gerard of Cremona: the translation of the sixth book, which is incomplete, is transmitted anonymously in few manuscripts, and has been attributed to Gerard on the basis of style. *De alimentis* has no Latin translation from Arabic, but there is a Latin translation of what seems to

be a compendium of this work, which was done by Accursius of Pistoia in 1200, in Bologna, and is transmitted under the title of *De dissolutione continua*. These medieval Latin translations were replaced by new ones in the 1530s, the translation of *De simplicibus* by Thodore Gerard of Ghent, and those of *De alimentis* by Joachim Martins of Ghent and by Martin Grégoire of Tours. In my presentation, I shall explore some aspects of the transmission and the reception of the Latin translations of *De simplicibus* and *De alimentis*.

**Maximilian HAARS Leonhart Fuchs (1501–1566) and Janus Cornarius (1500-1558):
Two German ‘Humanistenärzte’ and Their Reception of Galen’s
‘On Simple Drugs’**

The two contemporaries Cornarius and Fuchs were both physicians and also had a thorough classical education. However, their approach to Galen’s writing ‘On Simple Drugs’ (*De simpl. med.*) is different: more philological for Cornarius, more medical for Fuchs. Both approaches, nevertheless, contributed to a better understanding of ancient pharmacology in the early modern period. In my paper, I would first like to discuss Leonhart Fuchs’ tables on Galenic pharmacology, which he compiled in his *Methodus seu ratio compendiaria perveniendi ad veram solidamque medicinam* [...] (Basileae, 1541). These are tables that list Galen’s medicines according to their elementary qualities and intensities, owing to a practical need. Such tables have been known since late antiquity (Oribasius, Coll. med. XIV 13-32; Syn. II 1.1–20; Ad. Eun. II 2.2-9; Aetius, *Libri medicinales* II 197–216; et al.). The question will be how Fuchs worked with his sources and adapted these tables for his own time. In this context, there are also points of contact with the work of Cornarius, who richly annotated the Greek text of *De simpl. med.* from 1535 onwards in his copy of the Aldina (Venetiis, 1525). This copy is now kept in Jena (Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek). From his text-critical remarks I will present some emendations that still help today to improve the text of the last edition of *De simpl. med.* (ed. Kühn, vols. XI–XII, Lipsiae 1826).

**Brooke A. HOLMES Sympathy between Antipathy and Cosmology in Galen’s
‘On Natural Faculties’ and Its Early Modern Reception**

The concept of sympathy in medicine and philosophy has recently received further attention in the Oxford Philosophical Concepts series in the 2015 volume edited by Eric Schliesser. In this volume, Ann Moyer demonstrates that, rather than being a “folk” concept, “sympathy” in the early modern period was perceived as a quasi-technical term within learned discourses on nature framed as Greek. At the same time, the heterogeneity and cross-pollination of “sympathies” circulating in this period reflects the formation of sympathy less as a single concept and more as a conceptual field in the first centuries ce. As a conceptual

field, sympathy encourages traffic between natural philosophy and medicine in ways that remain productive in the later reception of ancient Greek sympathy. My interest in this paper is, first, how Galen, and more specifically his 'On the Natural Faculties', marks a key moment of intersection between, on the one hand, theories of sympathy–antipathy that map onto what we see in Pliny's books on materia medica and almost certainly go back to the biliterate Egyptian-Greek scholar-scientist Bolus of Mendes; and, on the other hand, theories of cosmological sympathy that Galen aligns with the Stoics but also Hippocrates as a philosopher of Nature. Galen's "Hippocratic" sympathy hinges, in particular, on the pseudo-Hippocratic text 'On Nutriment'. I am also interested here in how the revival of 'On Nutriment' in the early modern period as an expression of a Hippocratic philosophy of sympathy intersects with the reception of Galen's theory of natural faculties and his cross-pollinating approach to sympathy as an expression of the immanence of Nature as a force governing relationality.

Gideon MANNING Remarks on Galen in the Pharmacology of the Iatromechanists

The richness of Galen's medicine derives, in part, from the diverse philosophical traditions from which he drew ideas, synthesizing them in an innovative way. By comparison, the iatromechanical tradition of the early modern period looks at first glance to be philosophically quite impoverished and one dimensional, relying on an austere ontology to offer "just-so" explanations for the powers of foods and drugs and the body's response. In this paper, I will analyze the work of several iatromechanists, showing the diversity of their views, the ontological latitude of "mechanism," and some of the multiple ways in which early modern iatromechanists drew on and responded to Galen's *De simplicium medicamentorum temperamentis ac facultatibus* and *De alimentorum facultatibus*.

Elisabeth MOREAU Food's and Drug's Digestion in Jean Fernel's *Universa Medicina* (1567)

In Galenic medicine, digestion was key to explain the assimilation of food into humours and body parts, as well as the absorption of drugs within the body. Indeed, physicians viewed digestion as the decomposition of foodstuff into elements in the stomach, and its resulting conversion into bodily fluids in the liver. In this paper, I will envisage how this process applied to drugs and their active powers in late Renaissance medicine. To do so, I will examine the physiology and pharmacology expounded in a major medical treatise in this period, the *Universa Medicina* (1567) by the French physician Jean Fernel (1497–1558). There, he posited the common composition of bodies into elements and qualities, while emphasising the role of vital heat in the absorption of food and drugs in the digestive organs. As will be argued, Fernel honed his views on digestion according to a series of ancient and medieval authorities, mostly

Galen, Avicenna, and Aristotle. First, I will consider Fernel's Galenic account of the stages of digestion and types of drug powers. Then, I will explore the role of elements, humours, and heat during the "concoction" of food and the activation of drug "faculties" in the digestive system.

Simone MUCCI **Copyists and translators of Galen's *De Antidotis* in the Renaissance: Georgios Alexandrou, Petros Hypselas, Josephus Struthius, and Michelangelo Angelico.**

In this paper I will deal with some manuscripts and translations of Galen's *De antidotis*. I will focus in particular on two Greek manuscripts. The first one, Marc. gr. 281 (1468-1472), was copied by Georgios Alexandrou on behalf of Cardinal Bessarion; it contains several Galenic works and is a fundamental witness to the text of *De antidotis*. This manuscript is part of a group of medical manuscripts commissioned by Bessarion during the last years of his life to several scribes, including Rhosos and Alexandrou. The second one, Hauniensis 225 2° (late 15th-early 16th century), was copied by Petros Hypselas. It is a contaminated manuscript; but it is at the same time a critical edition ante litteram of *De antidotis*, since Hypselas employed two antigraphs and perhaps also the indirect transmission of the work. I will also focus on two translations of *De antidotis*. The Polish physician and humanist Josephus Struthius translated into Latin *De antidotis* (1536). I will compare his translation with that made by Johannes Guintherius, by also discussing the context in which these translations appeared. Finally, I will cover the Italian translation made at the beginning of the 17th century by Michelangelo Angelico, physician, poet, and learned man, with a particular emphasis on the social context in which the translation was made. The general aim of the paper is twofold: I aim at presenting the *status quaestionis* and at outlining lines of research on the various authors and works mentioned.

Vivian NUTTON **A Matter of Taste: Lorenz Gryll and his *De Sapore* (1566)**

The Ingolstadt professor of medicine, Lorenz Gryll, Laurentius Gryllus (1524-1560), is remembered today, if at all, only for his *De peregrinatione studii medicinalis ergo suscepta*, Travel for medical study. In it he gave a remarkable account of his journeyings around Europe undertaken, he averred, to gain knowledge of the latest ideas, the best practice and the most effective drugs, both plant and mineral. He had indeed been everywhere and met everyone, from Julius Caesar Scaliger to Vesalius. This tract, originally a lecture on 'Airs, Waters and Places', was printed posthumously as the appendix to a larger tract, *De sapore*, On Flavour, which may never have been read by anyone save me since the sixteenth century. *De sapore* contains an attack by a decided Galenist on Galen's theories concerning the workings of drugs. In particular, he argues that Galen made mistakes in logic, confusing elements and qualities, spent too much space attacking others, and, while writing at great and unnecessary length on some topics, omitted

the question of flavour or taste, particularly the sweet or the sour, which has a part to play in the understanding of the workings of medicinal substances. He concentrates largely on wine, where this is most apparent and of which he had a considerable knowledge and experience. He also talks about the problematic nature of explanations of drugs in terms of *tota substantia*, something only to discovered empirically, and attempts to reconcile Galen further with Aristotle. His own explanations also depend on more recent authors, on Fernel and his theory of spiritus, and most striking of all, on Fracastoro's theories of seeds. His is still a recognisably Galenist production, but it also shows how flexible Renaissance Galenism could be.

Caroline PETIT **“What They Did in the Shadows”. Marginal and Lesser-Known Figures of the French Humanist Reception of Galen’s Treatise ‘On Simple Drugs’.**

The early reception of Galen’s treatise ‘On Simple Drugs’ in early modern Europe has been partially mapped out. A famous and fundamental work, it was mostly interpreted and used through the indirect Arabo-Latin tradition until the end of the Middle Ages. In Byzantium, comparatively few scholars were able to read and copy the Greek text. As the treatise appeared in print in Latin and Greek in the late fifteenth century and early sixteenth century, and as the Islamic medical tradition underwent questioning and criticism, awareness of the actual contents of Galen’s work grew among humanists, especially in the wake of the new Latin translation by Theodoricus Gaudanus (1530). Most studies on this period have focused on the contents of major Latin editions, and on the well-known intellectual milieus of Venice, Paris or Lyon. Yet ‘minor’ centres of printing and culture existed in connection with the latter and with the court of France. They gave rise to additional, albeit lesser-known translations and commentaries of Galen in the vernacular. This paper will offer a slightly off-centre history of the reception of Galen’s *Simples* in Renaissance France, shedding light on marginal translators and readers such as physicians Ervé Fayard in Limoges and Marcellin Bompert in Clermont. It will follow French readers from Symphorien Champier and Rabelais to Blaise de Vigenère and revisit their engagement with the vernacular beyond the famous contribution of Jean Canappe.

Francesca RICHARDS **Galen’s *Simples*: the Case of *Corallium Rubrum* in Early Modern England.**

Amongst Galen’s many simples, Galen refers to *Corallium rubrum*, that is red coral harvested from the Mediterranean. Within the Galenic model of medicine, red coral was believed to be cold, dry and astringent, a suitable medicine to quench the flow of warm bodily fluids, particularly blood. In Galen’s *Simple Medicines*, he referred to coral as a treatment for uterine haemorrhage and haemoptysis, the coughing up of blood. Galen also described coral

as a dental treatment, used to strengthen and whiten damaged teeth. In early modern England, the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis* of 1618, translated into the vernacular by Nicholas Culpeper in *A Physical Directory* (1651), propounded the benefits of red coral according to Galen's prescriptions. However, with increasing interest in experimental medicine and new theories of drug action, doctors such as Richard Browne began to suggest that coral's properties allowed it to change and regulate the body in different ways, such as the theory of fermentation. This paper will use the example of *Corallium rubrum* as a prism to explore how Galen's pharmacology was interpreted, modified or rejected by physicians in early modern England.

Alain TOUWAIDE Coping with Galen's *Materia Medica* in Late Byzantium

After an insufficient knowledge in the Latin Middle Ages, Galen's 'Simple medicines' circulated abundantly in the Renaissance starting as early as 1501, with a first Latin translation by Giorgio Valla (1447-1500) posthumously printed in Venice by Aldo Manuzio as early as 1501. This success contrasts with the circulation of the work in Byzantium. This contribution will approach the history of the treatise in the 14th /15th century in the Byzantine World, with a particular comparison with the tradition and study of Dioscorides' treatise on the same topic at that time. It will highlight the efforts made by Late-Byzantine physicians to try and reconceptualize materia medica, without necessarily succeeding, however, in their endeavour.

**Viktoria
VON HOFFMANN Galen, Touch, and the Renaissance Reception of 'Mixtures'**

This paper explores the Galenic understanding of haptic experiences and epistemologies (theories of qualities, complexions, and substances). In his work 'On Mixtures' (translated into Latin as *De Complexionibus* or *De Temperamentis*), which precedes and explains the theories underpinning 'Simple Medicines', Galen presents an extraordinary argument about the discriminative powers of touch: experienced physicians could identify a body's mixture of qualities by touching patients with "the skin of the inner side of the hand." The palm of the hand was held as the "organ of touch" because it was "at the precise midpoint between all the extremes, hot, cold, hard, and soft" and, thus, well-mixed. By following the dissemination of 'On Mixtures' under various forms throughout the Renaissance in Northern Italian cities, this paper aims to examine how Galen's detailed considerations about the value of touch unfolded as this work was disseminated in the subsequent centuries.

Iolanda VENTURA Pharmacological *Quaestiones* and Galen's *De Simplicibus* in Late Medieval University Culture

Translated in part (books I-V) by Gerard of Cremona, possibly during the second half of the 12th century, Galen's *De simplicibus medicinis* was read and used only decades later, namely after ca. 1230. Its reception in Academic culture was not without difficulties, as the work had to endure the competition of the "Galenic" pharmacological systems handed over by Avicenna in his *Liber canonis* and, later, by Averroes in his *Colliget*. Besides, the way in which Galen approached issues such as qualities and effects, or perception of qualities and characteristics of simple remedies was not an uncomplicated one but raised further questions and provided matter for debate. Aim of my paper is to sketch the use of Galen's *De simplicibus* in Academic questions and debated on pharmacology, especially focusing on the Paduan milieu, by taking into account the use made of *De simplicibus* in Sigismundus de' Polcastris *Quaestiones*.

John WILKINS Galen's Original Versions of 'Simple Medicines' (SMT) and 'On the Capacities of Foods' (Alim.Fac)

The aim of this paper is to provide a summary of Galen's main objectives in the theoretical books of SMT, 1-5, and to give an idea of their structure and relation to the catalogues of simples which follow in books 6-11. I begin with a section on the Greek text since one of the obstacles to reading the theoretical books has always been a lack of confidence in the derivative nineteenth century text of Kühn. I have produced a provisional text for my forthcoming translation. The history of the text in Greek and Latin comes together in the Early Modern Period after earlier divisions. SMT provided theory as well as practical catalogues for scholars and doctors of the period to consult, though there are far fewer manuscripts of the theoretical section than of the catalogues. Alim.Fac. depends on the distinction in SMT book 1 where Galen defines a food as a substance which maintains or restores the body's state and a drug as a substance which alters the body (many substances have both capacities). Building on the four qualities - hot, cold, wet and dry - set out in 'Mixtures' (Temp.), Galen refers drug capacities back to them, and develops ideas of substance and speed of action. The best method depends on gathering primary evidence with the senses and identifying sound starting points from which to argue for intrinsic capacities.

Speakers' Biographical Outlines

Pablo José Alcover-Cateura is Associate Lecturer in Medieval History at Universitat de les Illes Balears (UIB). He holds a BA in History (2008-2011), MA in Medieval Cultures (2012-2014) and a PhD in Medieval History (2014-2019) at Universitat de Barcelona. From September 2021 to September 2022 he was Associate Lecturer in Medieval History at Universidad de Alicante (UA). His areas of specialization include late Medieval and early modern history of food and pharmacy in the Crown of Aragon, including the history of science and urban markets (Crown of Aragon, 14th-16th centuries) as well as history of optics and optometry in Spain (XIII-XX).

Fabrizio Bigotti is Senior Research Fellow at the Institut für Geschichte der Medizin, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Honorary Fellow at the University of Exeter (UK) and Founding Director of the *Centre for the Study of Medicine and the Body in the Renaissance* (CSMBR). He is co-editor of the series *Palgrave studies in Medieval and Early Modern Medicine* (Springer Nature) and has published extensively on all aspects of the history of science, medicine and technology (1300-1700), with a focus on the emergence of quantification and the invention of precision instruments. He is currently Principal Investigator (Eigene Stelle) on the project "Measuring the World by Degrees. Intensity in Early Modern Medicine and Natural Philosophy (1400-1650)" funded in 2022 by the German Research Foundation (DFG - Project no: 461231785).

Paula S. De Vos is Professor of History at San Diego State University. Her research interests lie in colonial Mexico and the Spanish Empire as well as early modern history of science and medicine. She is author of *Compound Remedies: Galenic Pharmacy from the Ancient Mediterranean to New Spain* (Pittsburgh, 2020), which recently won the Edward Kremers Award from the American Institute for the History of Pharmacy. She has also received fellowship support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Institutes of Health, and the American Council of Learned Societies. In addition to her monograph, Professor DeVos has published several articles in venues that include the *Journal of World History*, *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, and *Isis*, among others. She co-edited *Science in the Spanish and Portuguese Empires* (Stanford, 2009) and currently serves as co-editor-in-chief of the journal *History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceuticals*.

Marina Díaz Marcos is Associate Lecturer in Latin Philology at the University of Castilla-La Mancha and she works as a researcher at the Toledo School of Translators (a research center of this university). She is also a member of the *Interpretes Medicinæ* team, focused on the recovery

of the written heritage of European Medicine, on the Greek, Latin and vernacular medical technical lexicon, on the medical translations of the medieval Toledo School of Translators, on the Neo-Latin in European Medicine, etc. This team has been the leader of the *Opera Medica* Research Network and has developed five national and two regional projects. Since 2019, she has been working in the “Speculum: Observatory for European Cultural Identity” team, which contributes to the dissemination in all areas of the cultural bases of European identity, including Humanistic Latin. Also connected to the roots of Europe it is her collaboration with the European Commission and the Instituto Cervantes in the project “Europa Interpres. The translators, builders of Europe”. Since 2015 she has participated in 37 conferences and workshops such as those of the Spanish Society of Classical Studies, the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies or the Colloquium Hippocraticum. She has also been president of Ganimedes, the Spanish association of young researchers in Classical Philology, and currently, she is secretary of the Spanish Society of Classical Studies of Castilla-La Mancha. Lastly, she leads a dissemination project on the role of women in the construction of Europe through Literature via Instagram @mulieressumus.

Stefania Fortuna is associate professor of History of medicine at the Medical School of the Polytechnic University of Marche (Ancona). Her main fields of interests are ancient medicine and the tradition of Greek medical texts. She has published a critical edition of the *De constitutione artis medicae* of Galen (in the series *Corpus Medicorum Graecorum*, Berlin 1997), an introduction with a translation of the Hippocratic Oath (*Il dovere della cura, Il Giuramento di Ippocrate*, Milano, Garzanti, 2021), and a large number of articles on Galen and Hippocrates, on their Greek works, and on their Latin translators, from the twelfth until the seventeenth century (Burgundio of Pisa, Stephen of Messina, Bartholomew of Messina, Peter of Abano, Nicholas of Reggio, Demetrius Chalcondylas, Niccolò Leonicensis, Giorgio Valla, Lorenzo Lorenzi, Wilhelm Kopp, Niccolò Leonico Tomeo, and René Chartier). She edited four volumes, alone or in collaboration with others, on the indirect tradition of Greek medical texts, translations (Pisa-Roma 2009) and commentaries (Pisa-Roma 2012), on Galen's Latin translations (*Medicina nei Secoli* 2013), and on medical controversies in ancient medicine (*Medicina nei Secoli* 2017). She is the editor of the online catalogue of Galen's Latin tradition: www.galenolatino.com.

Maximilian Haars is postdoctoral researcher at the Institute for the History of Pharmacy and Medicine, University of Marburg (Germany). He studied Theology, Greek Philology and Pharmaceutical Sciences and his research interests include the history of ancient botany and pharmacology. In 2018 he completed his doctorate, entitled “Die allgemeinen Wirkungspotenziale der einfachen Arzneimittel bei Galen. Oreibasios, Collectiones medicae XV. Einleitung, Übersetzung, Kommentar und pharmazeutische Evaluation”. He is currently working on a catalogue of *Vegetabilia* in the Galenic Corpus.

Gideon Manning is Associate Professor of History of Medicine and Humanities at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, where he is also Director of the Cedars-Sinai Program in the History of Medicine. With special expertise in the history of early modern medicine, philosophy, and science, Gideon is the author of numerous articles, book chapters, and edited volumes, most recently “Circulation and the New Physiology” in the Cambridge History of Philosophy of the Scientific Revolution and the forthcoming “Women in Medicine and the Life Sciences” published under the auspices of the Extending New Narratives Project. His latest edited volume is *Collected Wisdom of the Early Modern Scholar*, co-edited with Anna Marie Roos. Gideon’s research has been supported by, among other institutions, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science. He is currently at work trying to productively bring together the history of medicine, philosophy, and science with four projects: one related to the history of surgery; another the history of death; a third reapproaching René Descartes as a medical philosopher; and, finally, studying what he has dubbed the “Cartesian aftermath,” as felt in the institutional and intellectual life of seventeenth and eighteenth Europe.

Simone Mucci is a PhD candidate and Wolfson Scholar at the University of Warwick. His research about Galen’s *On antidotes*, which includes a critical edition of the first book of the work, is focussed on the history of the manuscript transmission. He wrote about the Latin Renaissance translations of *On antidotes*. His main research interests are: Greek language and linguistics, textual criticism and Greek palaeography.

Vivian Nutton is an Emeritus Professor at the Centre for the History of Medicine, University College London, and current President of the Centre for the Study of Medicine and the Body in the Renaissance (CSMBR). Nutton acquired a BA in Classics at Cambridge in 1965 and subsequently taught there as a Fellow of Selwyn College (1967–77). He received his PhD in 1970. Since 1977 he has worked at the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine as a Lecturer, and since 1993 as Professor. He is a member of several international learned societies and a Fellow of the British Academy. Since 2015 he has worked at I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University (1st MSMU). His main field of research is the Greek physician Galen. Beyond that, his work comprises the whole of the ancient history of medicine and its reception history, in particular during the Renaissance and in the Muslim world.

Caroline Petit is Associate Professor of Classics and the History of Medicine at the University of Warwick. She has published widely on the transmission and reception of Galen from antiquity to the Renaissance, especially on the treatise *On simple drugs* in Greek, Latin and French. Recent

publications include *La réception des Simples de Galien au temps de Rabelais*, *L'Année Rabelaisienne* 6, 2022, 71-91; *Revisiting Medical Humanism* (special issue of) *Arts et savoirs* 15, 2021 (open access); and *Galen's Treatise On simple drugs: Interpretation and Transmission*. (special issue of) *Archives Internationales d'Histoire des Sciences* 70, 2020 (with M. Martelli and L. Raggetti).

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